

For

**TITLE: UNIVERSAL LAPTOP CASE**

**BACKGROUND - DESCRIPTION OF PRIOR ART**

One of the last shortcomings of the first portable computer cases since the late 70's is the lack of interchangeable parts. Originally, the shortcomings of portable computer cases were weight, power, and non-interchangeable parts.

Thereafter, inventors created several types of enclosure chassis units for flexibility and changeable modules to accommodate packaging.

U.S Patent 6206480 to Thompson discloses a dual or single case mobility, computing and communication system with rapid mobility for usage in the field, consisting of a component mounting mechanism, a mobile computer and peripheral data switching micro-network, an enclosed modular peripheral power system, and a plug-in modular component card system. This system is not versatile enough and is limited for size to expand.

U.S. Patent 5552957 to Brown is primarily a dual case solution with an option for a single cause configuration. He has an invention to provide a packaging structure for a portable computing system. However, this system is not user friendly.

U.S. Patent 4216522 to Slagel has an apparatus, permitting a user of an apparatus to plug a selected integrated circuit, mounted in a standard dual inline package, into a socket in some apparatus or by permitting the end user to plug an interchangeable printed socket in the apparatus. This is a clear-cut way to insert a circuit into an electronic device, but does not allow for modern computer peripherals.

U.S. Patent 3925710 to Ebert invention relates to electronic equipment packaging, and more particularly, to a standard, general purpose package that offers a wide degree of flexibility in interfacing a variety of existing and/or new electronic equipment without requiring a redesign of the package for each

different application. This invention to be versatile for electronics, but not laptop computers.

U.S. Patent 5936380 to Parrish, an invention that relates generally to the use of power from solar cells in a connection with laptop, portable, and/or notebook computers. More particularly, the present invention relates to the manner in which solar cells can be used effectively in the electrical power system of such a computer. This design is effective in recapturing wasted light, but offers little in capturing light around the outside of the case.

Des. R30118 to Huriki et al. The portable computer is hearty designed, but has limited expansion. This unit is limited to overall size and expansion.

U.S. Patent 6480373 to Landry et al. is a multi-functional computing device that is configurable for a plurality of applications. Landry has a multi-functional, foldable, computer. However, our equipment is different in that I have a physical, expandable chassis housing for networking components with switching systems, dedicated computers with multi-display screens and stylus pens, digital circuitry, controller boards, computer peripherals, and wireless radio frequency transceivers. Landry does not go as far as Wells does in the levels of expandability and adaptation for different technologies other than of computers.

U.S. Patent 5969941 to Cho is for a device for mounting a fan in a portable computer. Cho has a good concept, which is quick and easy, but is limited in its use. Cho does not do much in his system to mount many devices beyond a cooling system, however, I use mounting devices to mount and secure boards, fans, devices, and appliances that physically mount.

U.S. Patent 5949643 to Batio uses a portable computer, having a split keyboard and pivotal display screen halves. Batio's configuration for his computer is gaming oriented and is unique with split screens, but he does not go far enough to exploit the technology. I have taken the idea further in that I have four display screens with the use of stylus pens for the chassis, which can be removed from the chassis and it can be configurate for much more than games and is more versatility.

U.S. Patent 5039928 to Nishi is an accumulator for portable computers. Nishi has a good way of collection of solar power, but is limited in that he does not provide special hinges that allow for many adjustable positions to connect these cells for power and does not have them laid out in geometrics for more surface area in a given space.

U.S. Patent 5105338 to Held is for a computer portfolio with laptop computer releasable, secured

brackets. Held's fastener mechanism is good for securing the laptop case, but offers little for versatility, movement, and connection to other solar cells, and is limited in surface area; has no photo electric plastics for power production.

U.S. Patent 6480383 to Kodaira is an electronic component cooling apparatus capable of firmly mounting a frame on a heat sink without increasing mechanical strength of the fan unit mounting frame. Kodaira has a unique way of increasing mechanical strength, but does not make a smart or networked cooling system.

U.S. Patent 5666265 to Lutz et al. is for a portable work station housing. Lutz' work station is portable, but too big for laptop computer casing, and computerized equipment casing to be used.

U.S. Patent 5260885 to Ma is a solar power operated computer. Ma has an overall full solar power system in his approach, but does not network the solar panel together and does not take advantage of the solar panel geometry for space organization on the casing.